FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN HAVANA

Second Day's Activities

FL031029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The second day of working sessions of the 16th FAO regional conference being held in Havana concluded with a reception hosted by that UN organ which was attended by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

During the morning session the delegates concluded the discussion on "The Situation and Future of Agriculture and Foodstuffs in Latin America," and the majority of the 12 delegations which actively debated the topic agreed that there is a need for creating an emergency foodstuffs fund. During that same session Comdr Jaime Wheelock, member of the Sandinist National Directorate and Nicaraguan minister of agricultural development, submitted a proposal creating a special multilateral instrument to confront the world energy crisis.

Other interesting speeches were made by the Grenadian delegate who termed grave the world food production situation, and the Jamaican delegate who offered his country's experiences and solidarity to mobilize the world financing institutions. The Mexican delegate called for increasing aid in foodstuffs to Latin American countries and creating a foodstuff program which should be compulsory.

Regional Center Proposal

FL041028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The delegates to the 16th FAO regional conference for Latin America holding working sessions in this capital today will visit the National Animal Health Center--CENSA--and a citrus fruit farm in Jagiey Grande, Matanzas Province.

During yesterday's session of that important meeting, the participants, by majority decision, expressed support for the creation of a regional center of agrarian reform and rural development, a proposal made during the discussions of that topic. In that respect, Leopoldo Ariza, vice president of the national association of small farmers, speaking on behalf of the Cuban delegation, stressed the need for rapidly increasing the agricultural resources, adding that this center will be of great importance in that effort. Considering the usefulness that said regional center would have for this continent, Ariza proposed that a meeting be held in Havana from 8-11 September to finalize the details for the creation of that institution.

The Mexican delegate also made an interesting speech on the same topic and, on behalf of his country, offered a broad cooperation in founding the center on Mexican territory. He stressed that the Mexican delegation believes that, in matters dealing with agrarian reform, there should be no steps backward and, instead, better and greater efforts by all peoples in the region.

ECLA Secretary's Arrival

FL041629 Santa Clara Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Enrique Iglesias, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), arrived this morning in Havana to participate in the 16h FAO regional confernce being held at the Palace of Conventions in the Cuban capital. He also will participate in the round table on energy and agriculture that is scheduled to be held as part of the conference.

ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA SIGN NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FY050330 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2350 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Sep (NA)--It was officially reported today that the Argentine and Colombian Governments signed an agreement here aimed at intensifying bilateral cooperation in the atomic energy sector.

The document was signed by Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) and Ernesto Villarreal Silva, chairman of the Colombian Nuclear Affairs Institute (IAN).

The agreement, which reaffirms a similar agreement signed by the two countries in 1978, establishes the plan of action for 1980-1981 and provides the appropriate mechanisms for their bilateral cooperation in the nuclear sector.

The document also establishes the possibility of Colombia importing radioisotopes produced by the CNEA and to obtain Argentine technology on the peaceful use of atomic energy.

DETAILS OF NEW GRAIN DEAL WITH PRC OUTLINED

FY050233 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1410 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Sep (NA)--David Lacroze, chairman of the National Grain Board [JNG], has announced that Argentina has signed a new grain sale agreement, including soybeans, with the People's Republic of China which extends the previous agreement's term to 4 years and increases the maximum quantity to 1.5 million tons.

Lacroze returned today, thus ending the tour he began on 25 August through China and the Soviet Union for the purpose of expanding the markets for grain exports.

Lacroze, who held a brief meeting with journalists at Ezeiza Airport, regarded his negotiations in China as "successful" since "we replaced the old agreement with one which is far more important."

He said that the duration of the old agreement, which was originally 1 year, was extended to 4 years, while the quantity was increased from a minimum of 1 million to a maximum of 1.5 million tons of grains.

Lacroze noted that the agreement "opens a new market for Argentine soybeans, which are also included in the agreement."

He said the negotiated quota will consist of a minimum quantity of 700,000 tons to a maximum of 1 million tons of wheat and that the remaining quantity will be made up of corn and soybeans "at the buyer's option."

He said that, taking into account the average grain sales of the past 3 years, "the Argentine grain sale agreements cover between 25 and 30 percent of our total production."

Lacroze indicated that Argentina "does not have any problem with selling its grains, especially the upcoming winter grain crop" because "the wheat to be harvested in December is already all sold."

PRESS SECRETARY DENIES CABINET CRISIS

PY050326 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0055 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Sep (TELAM)--There is no crisis in the Bolivian cabinet a spokesman of President Luis Garcia Meza's government in this capital said here tonight. Fernando Palacios, minister secretary of press and information, responded to the press question about an alleged cabinet crisis in La Paz. He emphatically denied it--at least for the time being, as far as I know, he said.

These remarks were made at the conclusion of President Garcia Meza's meeting with several ministers and aides during which basic aspects of future foreign policy guidelines and internal development and planning were discussed. In conclusion, Palacios reported that General Garcia Meza will leave for Cochabamba tomorrow to attend several demonstrations in support of his government.

BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC PLAN

PY040105 Buenos, Aires TELAM in Spanish 2257 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 3 Sep (TELAM)--A just redistribution of wealth and a solution to the current crisis are the basic objectives of the Bolivian economic policies announced today by the military junta which has been governing this country for 50 days.

According to officials of the Ministry of Coordination and Planning, the overall plan establishes a new strategy: to be historically and politically possible and socially just.

Under a formula of overall development, the experts are aiming for greater employment of the country's human potentials and better redistribution of national income, thus ensuring the majority of the population a minimum standard of living. It was revealed that the plan has two essential provisions regarding regional and institutional objectives. The regional objectives are intended for harmonious development to eliminate the possibility of profound economic differences in the country.

The officials stated that the institutional objectives are related to political aspects because their purpose is the consolidation of the new government through the elimination of all threats to destabilize the process which started on 17 July.

The economic crisis Bolivia is currently confronting is one of the main concerns of Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government and this is why the solution of this crisis is mentioned as a priority in the overall plan. The main indicators of the crisis are a foreign debt of approximately $3.5 billion, the reduction of exports during the last 2 years, the high rate of unemployment, the decrease in productive activity, and inflation.

TEN POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED IN SANTA CRUZ

PY291803 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 6

[Excerpt] Santa Cruz, 25 Aug (EL DIARIO)--The president [as published] of Santa Cruz Department, Oscar Roman V., has reported that 10 political prisoners have been freed, and that all their personal rights have been restored. He added, moreover, that the proper organizations are studying the situation of other political prisoners, and that if possible they will be released soon.

CONGRESS APPROVES POSTPONEMENT OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

FY041528 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] During a session which ended at 0400 this morning, the National Congress decided to extend the terms in office of mayors and councilmen. Reporter (Carlos Rodrigues) now confirms this report directly from Brasilia, and gives further details:

With the approval of the Anisio de Souza constitutional amendment proposal during the first and second rounds of voting early this morning, mayors and councilmen throughout the country will have their terms in office extended for 2 years until January 1983. The congressional session, which lasted approximately 13 hours, ended at 0400 this morning.

Agitation in the corridors by those opposing the postponement of municipal elections and fistfights at the congressional plenary session characterized the session, which has been termed the most tumultuous session in the past few years. Discussions were interrupted several times.

During the first round of voting, which began early this morning, 217 PDS [Social Democratic Party] deputies, 1 opposition deputy who opposed the (?emergence) of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] in Goias, and 36 PDS senators voted for the postponement of municipal elections. During the second round of voting, 218 deputies and 36 senators again definitely approved the Anisio de Souza amentment proposal.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO TO VISIT FRANCE IN JANUARY 1981

FY040130 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2256 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 3 Sep (LATIN)--Jean Beliard, French ambassador to Brazil, today announced that President Joao Baptista Figueiredo will officially visit France on 28-30 January 1981. The French ambassador told journalists that the Brazilian president will visit his country during those 3 days, but did not elaborate any further.

STATUS OF REFUGEES AT EMBASSY IN LA PAZ REPORTED

FY050015 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericias today reported that the Bolivian officials had issued the appropriate safe-conduct to Luis Fernando Arce Chavez, former general manager of the Bolivian television enterprise, who has been in asylum at the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz. Arce Chavez is expected to arrive today in Rio de Janeiro.

Pericas also reported that Flavio Machicado Saravia, who was the vice presidential candidate in the ticket headed by Walter Guevara Arze in the recent election, had sought asylum at the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz. During the administration of President Juan Jose Torres, Machicado was first planning minister and the finance minister. He intends to reside in Colombia.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS DENY ALLIANCE WITH COMMUNISTS

PY041926 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1632 GMT 4 Sep 80

[By R Oviedo]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 4 Sep (LATIN)--The Chilean Christian Democratic Party (PDC) today denied having signed a pact with the Communist Party to vote against the military government's draft constitution. It also accused the government of not allowing its leader, former President Eduardo Frei, to talk during meetings in the interior to explain his position on the new draft constitution.

Andres Zaldivar, finance minister during Frei's government, asserted that the PDC's critical position is not the result of an alliance with the left, "but a coincidence of ideas." He then stated that it is "not the result of a political pact; it is a concordance which our propositions find with groups of persons and other political parties."

The charges against the PDC increased after Jose Cademartori, finance minister during the leftist government of Salvador Allende, stated in Caracas that the opposition parties had agreed to request a civil-military government. He stated that all the Chilean opposition parties already have an economic and political plan on which groups inside and outside Chile are working for the transition toward democracy.

Denying the existence of a pact, Zaldivar said that "ideologically we reject the communist ideology and revolution. Politically speaking we reject an alliance with the Communist Party."

Zaldivar also accused the military government of not allowing Frei to talk during the meetings scheduled for Monday in Valparaiso north of this capital, and for tomorrow in Concepcion south of Santiago. Zaldivar stated that despite the ban "Frei will go to the two cities" to voice his points of view on the draft constitution and plebiscite.

He also announced that Frei will meet with a group of union leaders in Santiago tonight at the same time President Pinochet is attending a public meeting in Valparaiso where he will end his tour of several regions of the country to explain the draft constitution.

MORE GROUPS SUPPORT PLEBISCITE ALTERNATIVES

PY042012 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1743 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 3 Sep (LATIN)--The dissolved Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC] today backed the new alternatives opposed to the new constitution proposed by the military government, and reported the arrest of 76 members for carrying out political campaigning.

Former PDC President Patricio Aylwin announced his support for the new alternative prepared by a group of dissident jurists, which provides for the postponement for 120 days of the plebiscite called for by the government to approve its draft constitution, and to organize a provisional government junta.

The Christian Democratic Youth [JDC] also reported that 76 of its members have been detained in various parts of the country during the past 10 years for distributing political propaganda.

The proposal presented by the group of jurists and supported by the PDC foresees the postponement of the plebiscite for 120 days and the implementation of several measures before it takes place, including the formation of an electoral court, specification of methods of voting and polling places, the government's cancellation of the current state of emergency which is in effect throughout the country, and permission to use the communications media to carry out political campaigns.

This proposal is more or less similar to the proposal presented a week ago by former President Eduardo Frei during a rally held here in this capital, but which was downplayed by the military government by calling it a "propaganda trick."

MEASURES TO KEEP ORDER DURING PLEBISCITE ANNOUNCED

PY301851 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Gen Carlos Morales, the chief of the metropolitan area and the San Antonio Province emergency zone, has issued the proper measures to keep public peace and order during the plebiscite.

The decree establishes that from midnight to 2000 on 11 September all shows and sports events will be suspended; all permits to carry guns will be canceled; all shops, with the exception of those that sell food, will be closed; and the sale of alcoholic beverages will be forbidden.

The decree establishes, moreover, that any shop that violates these orders will be closed for an (?undetermined time).

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION DENOUNCES ARREST OF 69

PY041929 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 3 Sep (AFP)--The Chilean Human Rights Commission here today denounced the fact that 69 persons were arrested distributing pamphlets urging Chileans to vote against the constitution. The arrests took place in this capital and other cities during the past 3 weeks after President Augusto Pinochet's government announced the plebiscite to be held on Thursday, 11 September. The commission reported, however, that most of the arrested persons had been released.

CHILEAN SPIES REPORTEDLY DETAINED IN PERU

PY041830 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry is not aware of the detention of two alleged Chilean spies in Peru. This report has been released by a reliable Chilean Foreign Ministry source. According to a report from Lima, the alleged spies are (Luis Ruben Guzman Gallego) and (Hector Ortiz Barriento), who have confidential information on weapons, maps of Peruvian territory and addresses of high-ranking Peruvian military officers. (Guzman Gallego) has been detained in Tacna, while (Ortiz Barriento) has been detained in Arequipa.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED OVER STUDENT CONFLICT

PA050105 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The various organizations represented at a meeting this morning at the Jose Remon Cantera School to seek a solution to the student conflict that occurred yesterday in the Paitilla area agreed that Panamanian education, particularly at that school is afflicted with an acute leadership crisis.

While the Education Ministry representative in charge of student matters called for the absolute elimination of political groups from schools, noting at the same time the possible risks of such a measure, the parents opposed the measure and blamed the Education Ministry for the crisis in national education.

As of noon today, no agreement had been reached in discussing the problem which requires a prompt solution to permit the resumption of classes in peace and harmony.

SEMINAR DENOUNCES 'IMPERALIST' ARMIES IN HEMISPHERE

PA031510 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Under the title, "Role of Student Organizations in the Struggle Against Imperialist Military Bases in America and the Caribbean," an international student seminar opened at the National University auditorium here today.

The objective of the seminar is to denounce again the presence of imperialist armies in Latin America and violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

Organizations participating include the International Students Union, the Federation of University Students of Central America, the Latin American Continental Organization of Students and the Federation of Students of Panama. Some of the countries represented are El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua, which also participated in the recent 13th Congress of Central American University Students.

The opening ceremony was attended by Dr Diogenes Cedeno Cenci, rector of the National University, and other university authorities.

A communique issued by the students from Panama said not only imperialist influence in Central America will be denounced, but also the threat implied by the constant acquisition of new weapons on the part of the big powers.

SUPREME COURT REJECTS SUIT AGAINST CANAL TREATY

PA041403 Panama City STAR & HERALD in English 4 Sep 80, p 1

[Text] A suit filed by Panama City Attorney Miguel A. Bernal to declare the two-year-old exchange of treaty documents unconstitutional, has been turned down by the supreme court. Bernal had pointed out that ratification of the documents following amendments introduced by the U.S. Senate "was unconstitutional". But, the high court ruled Monday there was nothing in the nation's magna carta that bore out the charge....

BELIZE

PREMIER PRICE RETURNS FROM VISIT TO UK

FL050111 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Premier Price returned to Belize today after a visit to London. The premier was accompanied by minister of state, the honorable V.H. Courtenay, and the minister of health, Assad Shoman. During his absence, the deputy premier, honorable C.L. Rogers, acted as premier and minister of finance. The premier left Belize on Sunday, the 31st of August.

THE REPORTER ON GUATEMALAN REACTION TO INDEPENDENCE MOVES

FL021905 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 31 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] This week, following the meeting between the premier of Belize, Mr. Price and the Guatemalan foreign minister, Ing. Rafael Valdez, Guatemalan press and radio reports have come out strongly in favour of Guatemala retaining her claim to all the territory of Belize.

The new militancy has been provoked by reports that Belize is moving towards a sort of defence arrangement which will make it possible for the country to achieve independence by September 1981.

Congressman Roberto Alejos Vasquez, one of the hawks of the Guatemalan claim, has once more brought up the constitutional objection, insisting that Guatemala is bound by her constitution which says that Belize is part of Guatemalan territory.

"There can be no parliamentary negotiation over the matter of territory," he said.

New talks on the future of Belize are expected to take place between British and Guatemalan negotiators later this month following celebrations in Belize celebrating September 10 and those in Guatemala commemorating September 15.

The Belize Government, in a recent resolution passed by the House of Representatives, has promised that there will be a referendum or some adequate consultation over what, if any, concessions are to be made to the Guatemalans.

COSTA RICA

JUSTICE MINISTER CLAIMS U.S. WITHHOLDING NARCOTICS DATA

PA050401 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2358 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Justice Minister Elizabeth Odio has claimed that U.S. narcotics police have refused to supply information to the Costa Rican Government. She said that a trip by several Costa Rican investigators to Miami had to be postponed because the U.S. authorities did not want to reveal information they have on a Costa Rican plane captured with a large load of marijuana.

The minister has accused Costa Rican agencies of exerting pressure on the U.S. police to withhold information. She stressed that the executive branch has at no time hindered investigations by the judicial police on drug trafficking. In addition she said, "No conflict exists between the exectuive and judicial branches, although some people are interested in creating one." She said that the Justice Ministry and the government are merely interested in thoroughly investigating any drug trafficking.

EL SALVADOR

MILITARY CRISIS REPORTEDLY WORSENS; MAJANO COMMENTS

'Intense Struggle'

PA041505 Paris AFP in Spanish 1134 GMT 4 Sep 80

[By Paul Rutler]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 4 Sep (AFP)--Observers stressed here today that behind Tuesday's crisis in the Salvadoran Army there is an intense struggle between those who defend the present program of changes and those who are determined to eliminate the leftist guerrillas. The reformist sectors, headed by Col Adolfo Majano of the government junta seem to have suffered another setback when the conservative army command dismissed several moderate officers on Monday. Colonel Majano, who was not consulted, protested the measure taken against these officers, who support him. The measure was only signed by Col Abdul Gutierrez, who is also a junta member and the commander in chief of the army.

In addition, according to sources close to the Salvadoran Armed Forces, the air force withdrew its support for the program of changes and therefore, from Colonel Majano. The same sources noted that at a time when the country is living on the brink of civil war, a split within the armed forces could only prompt a rapid victory by the leftist guerrillas.

The junta, which, [in addition to its military members] also includes three members of the Christian Democratic Party, yesterday noted that the differences could be overcome and that the junta was continuing to work for the changes.

Havana Reports Crisis

PA041721 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The high-ranking Salvadoran officers removed from their posts on 1 September rejected Wednesday the decision adopted by the armed forces high command and demanded that a general assembly of that body be held to review their individual cases.

Political observers coincide in stating that this decision further worsens the crisis that erupted in El Salvador when Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez ordered the dismissal of some military supporters of Col Adolfo Majano, member of the military-Christian Democratic junta. The two officers mutually accused each other of monopolizing power after the Armed Forces of National Resistance of El Salvador accused Majano of involvement in a plan to provoke a coup d'etat with assistance from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Venezuelan secret services.

In a bid to shrug off the acute military crisis in El Salvador, U.S. State Department spokesman John Tratiner said in Washington that the Salvadoran military officers are now meeting exclusively to discuss internal problems. He added that the recent coup attempt in that Central American country must not affect the present government's line. Meanwhile, the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta has only reported the existence of a virtual state of alert across the country, noting that it will censor all reports connected with the crisis.

Central American stations have reported that at least 30 have died in recent hours in El Salvador as a result of the confrontation between the two rival military factions. At the same time it was reported that Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez will leave next week for Washington to discuss the modalities of the increase in U.S. aid to El Salvador [as heard].

Majano Issues Communique

PA042222 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2156 GMT 4 Sep 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Sep (LATIN)--Col Adolfo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, today rebelled against his orders and stated that the internal crisis "is worsening by the hour."

"There is a serious military crisis of unforeseeable consequences. Commanders and officers of all the garrisons in El Salvador are practically on alert," he said.

Majano, considered to be the most progressive member of the government junta, called a news conference to announce his rejection of an order issued by Col Abdul Gutierrez, commanding general of the armed forces, who is also a member of the junta. The order discharged several young officers and troops who overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero in October of last year in a coup which brought the junta to power.

In a communique read to newsmen, Majano said that Colonel Gutierrez' position "is unjust and illegal, and for this reason I am obliged to oppose it, along with most of the officers." However, Majano said that his stance is that of "a disciplined man who respects the law and regulations, but who cannot do so with regard to the order in question because it is illegal."

Majano's news conference was held at the Armed Forces Telecommunications Instruction Center [Centro de la Instruccion de Telecomunicaciones de la Fuerza Armada--CITFA] shortly after the officer left the presidential palace.

Majano said that the illegality of the order resides in the fact that "it was not signed by each and every member of the revolutionary junta of government, who equally share functions and responsibilities. Since the signature of one of them was lacking, the order is illegal.

Majano did not permit questions. He merely read the communique in which he outlined his position. Explaining that he has not yet resigned from the junta, Majano admitted that he could possibly withdraw from his government positions to avoid a serious confrontation. "As long as just and realist solutions are not taken, those of us directly involved in this crisis that is worsening by the hour, must be prepared to withdraw voluntarily for the sake of military unity," Majano said.

The CITFA is located only some 100 meters from the presidential palace. Until 20 years ago, this building was the logistical center of most coups d'etat. It was the headquarters of the 1st Infantry Brigade, which is now based in the town of San Opico, some 45 km west of here.

Majano Explains Position

PA050206 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 2000 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Statement by Col Adolfo Majano at Press Conference at former El Zapote Garrison on 4 September 80--recorded]

[Text] It is a pleasure to have the opportunity to speak to you again. We are now confronting a military crisis which has emerged within the armed forces. I believe that this crisis reflects the national situation.

Last July I presented a memorandum to the other members of the revolutionary government junta in which note I referred to its powers to act as the armed forces general command. I was under the impression that my memorandum had been approved because I felt [words indistinct] as established in our regulations, laws and [words indistinct].

In this memorandum I referred to the exercise of the junta's powers as the armed forces general command and gave them my opinions on the situation and also some thoughts on the climate of fear, our responsibility to overcome and control this situation, as well as some aspects on the immediate and efficient measures to overcome this situation.

However, specifically, paragraph 4 of this memorandum said textually: Military policy and the general command of the armed forces, are not [word indistinct] of the government revolutionary junta, even though they fall within its functions.

An example of this is the general armed forces order which has been issued illegally in the name of the junta without consultation regarding the contents of the same. Regarding this important document giving reassignments within the armed forces, the effective compliance with the original principles of the proclamation and the process begun on 15 October 1979 is desirable.

This paragraph amply explains the background of the problems existing today. Naturally with the general order of 1 September, a number of changes are being made in the assignments of chiefs and officers, which on the basis of the concept I have just explained, are illegal because they were not decided by the revolutionary goverrment junta and because the motivations are the most important factor in this case.

The motivations and reasons for these changes serve purposes alien to military service. In addition, they are unjust.

An agreement approved by the government junta and approved by the former civilian members of the revolutionary junta, provided in article 1 that the armed forces general command be limited to the five members of the revolutionary goverrment junta. As you can see, this point has never been incorporated in our laws. Precisely this point was approved or ratified on 9 January 1980 during the readjustment of the armed forces proclamation, on the occasion of the pact with the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] to join the new government.

Point 3 of the agreement, which the junta made recently, tries to ratify the general order which appeared or was issued recently. Therefore, it has not been approved by the five junta members. Therefore, this order is illegal.

I am likewise convinced of the need for unity within all institutions of the state, and especially in the case of the armed forces in which personal interests play no special role.

But one cannot permit injustices to be committed for reasons unrelated to the service, such as I have just mentioned, against comrades who are commanders, and officers because these actions create large fissures within institutional unity.

This line of reasoning would be [words indistinct] so as to have more background on the reasons for this military crisis, which has deep repercussions on the country's political life. It is, therefore, of interest to all of us, to all our sectors, for the purposes of channeling political-military decisions of the junta. It has been established that there is a (?consensus) that the junta is represented by the other military member of the junta.

This decision was taken in May during a general officers' vote. However, this does not deprive the junta of its powers to act as the general command. That is to say, it has direct responsibility.

The junta's decisions constitute the fundamental principle of hierarchy without which no institution can survive. (?Any person trying) to seize absolute power should reflect on the following fact because it is closely linked to with the process we have been advancing: It is that the efforts of any sector trying to exercise absolute power should be rejected, because they are not compatible with the goals which have been pursued by the present administration. They are the objectives and the scope of the proclamation, which truly shaped the birth of our democracy--the birth of an authentic democracy in El Salvador.

These efforts also disrespect the principle of hierarchy and discipline seriously endangering the unity of the military institution.

As a matter of fact, this problem can be solved by means of dialogue. We are willing to seek solutions which can lead this problem to a satisfactory solution. Naturally we respect as a special prerequisite, the objectives of the proclamation. Only in this manner can we achieve the armed forces unity.

Yesterday I told you emphatically that there is no commitment to any political sector or organizations, of any persuasion whatsoever. This is a problem which occurred objectively, and I must emphasize that no [political] persuasion is involved in this situation. It is important to emphasize this because this frequently leads to confusion. For some days rumors have circulated linking this problems with the armed forces to political groups or leftist sectors or other sectors completely unrelated to the armed forces.

I would like to make another observation. This could contribute an element of judgment that is important not only for resolving this situation but also to be able to confront situations which may emerge. All the sectors involved directly in this crisis, which is worsening by the hour while just and realistic solutions are not taken, should be prepared to step aside, voluntarily for the sake of military unity and for the sake of the good operation of the government and for the sake of the successful development of the process. Naturally, this does not preclude willingness to contribute all our efforts until we reach the goals to the benefit of our beloved and long-suffering Salvadoran people.

These are the explanations I wanted to give you, which the press requested and which in part we owe you. I want to inform you, since there were also rumors that I had resigned, that we are trying to find a way to definitely solve this problem and at the same time face any other kind of problem by establishing firm bases for a good operation of the government.

This is all for today and I thank you for your attention.

Radio Station Seized

PA050220 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0144 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Officers supporting government junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, seized a San Salvador radio station this afternoon to broadcast information on the Salvadoran military crisis. These officers are apparently displeased by the control imposed by the government on information media which have broadcast abundant material saying that "the crisis has been settled."

At noon today Majano said that he still believes that the order issued, according to him, without consultation, by another junta member, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, was illegal. Majano said at a news conference in "El Zapote" army base, one of his main bulwarks, that "a large number of officers believe the order is illegal." Officers standing by Majano during the news conference said that the situation "was balanced" and that some of the main army bases support Majano's attitude.

U.S. diplomatic sources said here this afternoon that the balance apparently favored Gutierrez. However, this statement was rejected by "pro-Majano" officers consulted. "We stand firm on our decision. The order is illegal," the officers said.

Majano's attack did not elicit an immediate response from Gutierrez or from the other civilian members of the government. Majano said that the civilians had offered a compromise: If Majano ratified the order that was issued on Monday, he would be consulted about all future orders. Majano told ACAN-EFE, however, that "the document (presented by the civilians) has not been approved."

Those who support Majano also denied persistent rumors that Salvadoran Army officers had voted on the issue on Wednesday. One of the officers who was asked emphatically replied: "No vote has been taken. The order is illegal." The commander of the garrison where Majano held the conference said that his attitude "is not of rebellion. We only want the armed forces proclamation to be fulfilled."

That document and news agency reports, whose source could not be identified by the officers who support Majano, are being read every so often over the radio station that was occupied Thursday afternoon.

Majano's counteroffensive might cause a conflict of grave proporations in the present administration, diplomatic sources here believe. The Salvadoran capital is relatively calm. There has been a decrease in violence over the past few days, ever since the current military crisis surfaced.

CITFA Commander Outlines Position

PA050548 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1935 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Statements by the commander of the Armed Forces Telecommunications Instruction Center at news conference held by Col Adolfo Majano--live or recorded]

[Text] I wish to state solely that the position of the Armed Forces Telecommunications Instruction Center [CITFA] is not one of rebellion or of insubordination. Instead it is a position of defending the legitimacy of the 15 October proclamation, in order that we may achieve the peace that all the people desire and that the armed forces in particular wishes to find.

We have no commitment to leftist or rightist organizations. We are not prepared to attack any garrison or any comrade in arms. We also wish to explain that it is not true that we are going to open the doors of our garrison to popular organizations only.

[Question] Commander, how many other garrisons are supporting this movement that you have just announced?

[Answer] I can speak only for my garrison.

High Command Holds Consultations

PA050454 Paris AFP in Spanish 0434 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Sep (AFP)--A reliable source has reported that the Salvadoran Armed Forces High Command is conducting consultations with the 25 garrison commanders throughout the country in order to evaluate their position regarding the crisis arisen between Colonels Abdul Gutierrez and Adolfo Majano, members of the government junta.

The high command will adopt a definite decision within the next few hours, according to the consultation, or might convoke a general assembly of commanding officers, according to the source.

The meeting of officers would reportedly study three proposals: to discipline Colonels Gutierrez and Majano, dismiss one of them from the government junta or dismiss both of them, according to an army officer who did not wish to be identified. "In this case," he noted, "there would simply be an exchange of persons, because the army would remain at the head of the government."

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran press tonight circulated the report that five of the main military garrisons had already given their support to Col Adolfo Majano.

Majano reportedly described as illegal and unjust, the removal of some 15 young officers from their posts by an order issued by the armed forces high command on 1 September.

Mentioned among the military units which reportedly support Majano's position was the 1st Infantry Brigade, known as the San Carlos Garrison, from which Majano and Gutierrez directed the coup d'etat against Gen Humberto Romero on 15 October. Also mentioned were the 2d and 3d Brigades, at the Santa Ana and San Miguel Garrisons, the Chalatenango headquarters and the Zapote headquarters, the center of communications instruction of the armed forces.

A high ranking military source questioned by AFP just replied that "there is some truth to it but not to all of it." The officer said that "most of them are neutral" and added that there is concern among the high-ranking officers because "the name of the armed forces is being bandied about too much."

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez refused to comment on the armed forces crisis "until I have more information on the matter."

San Salvador Station Comments

PA050227 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 1850 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Station commentary: "The Government-Military Crisis Continues Unresolved"]

[Text] The newspapers which yesterday denied or concealed the crisis today headlined the government's resolution of the crisis. This is how well informed we are. According to our official spokesmen there was no crisis yesterday and today the crisis has been overcome.

We said yesterday that there was a serious government crisis. Today with the same objectivity and truth we say that the crisis has yet to be resolved. Reliable sources yesterday reported that progressive officers had aired a communique over a San Salvador radio station. In an international news agency report the same officers protested the discharge of Lt Col Ricardo (Pleno) Navarrete, one of the most well-known critics of the current military command.

The [word indistinct] of the crisis are very clear. In the latest general order, Colonel Gutierrez and his supporters decided to wage the final battle against Majano's supporters and the officers who disagree with the repression and the way that the Revolutionary Democratic Front is fought. The next step would have been the removal or retirement of Majano. In this way they would have full power to undertake the turn to the right and the militarization process begun on 15 October. It is false that the October coup was promoted by Gutierrez. What occurred was that he joined it and was appointed a member of the junta after a bitter battle with Major Guerra y Guerra in second place [words indistinct] Colonel Majano. Only later with the support of the officers who supported Romero and D'Aubuisson did Gutierrez (?win over) Colonel Majano in an election in mid-May when the members of the Christian Democratic Party were already in the Junta.

There has been a rightwing coup through the general order. What is surprising is Duarte's statement that he supports the general order which represents one more step in the turn to the right. Colonel Majano is not and cannot agree with that order. Several months ago, Colonel Majano sent a note to the junta members expressing that he believed that an order issued by anyone other than the revolutionary government junta is illegal. He also said that if others had refused to participate in the approval of that order he had not done so. [sentence as heard]

Colonel Gutierrez is not the commander in chief of the armed forces. The full junta is. To abandon this obligation is to remove from the junta one of its main powers.

Yesterday there was activity in the garrisons to obtain the approval of the order by the largest possible number of officers. All types of pressures and deceit were being used. The news media were [words indistinct] this official position of four members of the junta and the high command to convince the officers that only a few militarymen were not obeying the order. Last night, Duarte admitted that there were problems but that solutions were being sought. Neither the 1st Brigade, the 2d Brigade, part of the 3d Brigade nor El Zapote Garrison were willing to be defeated by a [words indistinct]. There was even talk last night of a possible military deployment.

It is clear that both sides are afraid to reach the stage of an armed confrontation. They want to solve with votes what they do not dare to solve with weapons. It has been said that Colonel Majano has proposed five points to reach a solution. These include the withdrawal of the order. If the order is implemented, the only alternative for Majano would be to resign. It is unlikely that he would be happy with promises about the future.

However, although Colonel Majano has fewer votes than his opponents, he does not have less military power than they do and he has the political support of Panama, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. If Christian Democracy abandons the government, it will only have the support of the most rightist faction of the armed forces. But regardless of what occurs, several things are clear: 1) that there is increasingly a smaller number of people who are satisfied with the current political-military leadership of the government junta and the high command; 2) that a considerable sector of the army which cannot be called leftist believes that the positions of the military-Christian Democratic government are too rightist and will only lead to a definite military confrontation which would completely destroy the country; 3) that the Christian Democratic faction in the government supports Gutierrez' rightist line more than Majano's progressive line; the same is true of the U.S. Embassy--although it might change its attitude if it was that Majano might be victorious--and 4) that in general the officers do not want to risk their positions.

The position that the popular forces adopt is important in the outcome of the crisis. They view as positive this new test of the incoherence and the stability of the current government formula which is full of contradictions.

However, not all of them view as positive the fact that the most rightist line appears to be winning because this might mean that the people and the progressive sectors which are not in the underground would have to pay a very high price in blood and repression.

It does not seem, however, that the crisis is as serious [words indistinct] although it is possible that the progressive sector will impose its line. But the most likely thing for now is that the progressive sector only hopes that it will not be defeated which is very different from being completely victorious. What is certain is that after this crisis nothing will be the same.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER: COUNTRY CAN SOLVE OWN PROBLEMS

PA042246 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez has returned from Buenos Aires where he had gone on an official invitation. Upon his arrival, he commented on a statement made by former Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer who suggested the visit of a human rights delegation to Guatemala.

[Begin recording] Regarding any statement demanding that consuls, proconsuls, [word indistinct] or whatever come to Guatemala, as one of the Indians of our country, I personally believe that we, the Guatemalans, are able to study, learn and attend universities abroad without losing our nationality or our identity as true Guatemalans. Whatever Villagran Kramer's opinion, my view is that Guatemala must solve its own problems. The Guatemalans have enough human, technical, scientific and other resources to find our own path. [end recording]

Castillo Valdez then explained the talks that he had with Belizean Prime Minister George Price in Miami recently:

[Begin recording] We feel that we are on the way to finding a solution to this conflict between Guatemala and Great Britain. We feel that great accomplishments can be made if views are exchanged with all the persons in one way or another involved in this. The meeting with George Price gave both of us the opportunity to establish personal contacts. We believe that this will somehow help in finding the avenue toward good results. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES OFFICIAL TRAVEL RESTRICTED

PA042206 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today denied that it is imposing restrictions on government officials to travel to Guatemala and El Salvador. The Foreign Ministry explained that it had only recommended that any official going to those countries advise the Foreign Ministry beforehand in order to request security measures for them from the aforementioned countries.

PRESIDENT CASTRO INAUGURATES 1980-1981 SCHOOL TERM

FL020010 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2229 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the San Jose de las Lajas National Animal Health Center to declare the 1980-1981 school term open--live]

[Text] Comrades: It looks as if the rains want to visit us this afternoon. Even though the water is welcome, above all during these months of August and September, for the sugarcane and livestock, perhaps we will have to get a little wet today. I will try to be as brief as possible but I have to say some things about this new center. [crowd yells "No"]

This year we open the school term not at a rural secondary school, or a vocational school, or a school for sports activities, or a teacher training school, or a technological institute. We are doing it at what is perhaps one of the most beautiful and fruitful efforts of the revolution. We are opening the school term at this scientific institution and doing it with this scientific institution. We could not say in reality that the institution is being dedicated precisely today, because this institution has been operational for several years. It has been more than 10 years since the first comrades were selected for training for future work here. We can remember perfectly the enthusiastic response from several comrades. They were graduates from the school of medicine.

They began their training at the National Scientific Research Work Center when this, as well as other institutions, were on the drawing board. Prior to that, the Animal Nutrition Center had been created. In this same area, where the school of agronomy was going to be located, where it is being built and where it is already partially located, [as heard] there were going to be three research centers: one for animal health, another for vegetable health and another was an agricultural research center, and the animal nutrition center would have to be the fourth. There has been an ongoing effort here on research work dealing with vegetable health and also agricultural research work, even though the country has several agricultural research work centers.

Nevertheless, today we can dream about the day when there will be an institution such as this for vegetable research. I believe no one doubts the great importance of the need for protecting our agriculture, our livestock in general from all kinds of diseases for a country in whose economy and in whose well-being agriculture plays a fundamental role. Perhaps if this statement had been made 10 or 15 years ago, it would not have been understood as it is today. During this one year, we have been affected by three serious plagues, one of which is the sugarcane rust which must have cost hundreds of millions of pesos to the country in foreign currency, since the damage caused to the harvest in our judgment amounts to nearly one million tons of sugar. Not only did it reduce practically by half the yield of one of our best cane varieties, but it also diminished by approximately 30 or 40 percent that cane's yield in sugar. The damage was even greater than we had initially estimated.

During this same year, we had the problem of the blue mold in the tobacco crop which destroyed 85 percent of the tobacco production. This same year we have had the swine fever. Fortunately it has already been controlled, for the second time in our country. We know that when that plague has penetrated other countries, be it Brazil, or the Dominican Republic, or Haiti, to cite just a few, they have been successful in controlling it. You all know the contagious nature of that epidemic and the terrible damage it can cause to our livestock, to the swine herds. But livestock, which plays a fundamental role in the material well-being of our people and in feeding our people, is exposed to various diseases, some of them very grave.

Thus, it was elementary commonsense and elementary to the revolution's responsibility to create the material and technical means as well as the personnel needed to protect agriculture from these dangers. I believe that in future years history will record the value of a project such as this and the usefulness it represents for the country. But what is being completed today is the process of construction of the center.

In reality, we can say that we are dedicating it because this year it was completed, even though some items are still missing. I can say that the auditorium has no curtains and the film projectors are missing. Another thing which is very important, the treatment plant, has not yet been installed. I can assure you that the treatment plant will be installed just as the auditorium will have its curtains and projectors. [applause]

We have also examined some problems which could emerge in the operation of the center, such as spare parts and maintenance of that enormous amount of highly sophisticated equipment which you have in this center. Today we learned, even though the x-ray equipment cannot yet be used, it needs an essential tube. I believe that in a very few weeks that part will be completed, but it is very important to maintain this equipment and to have a flexible and rapid mechanism to solve all problems that might come up with the spare parts and the chemicals also. We all know that some of the chemicals that you use have an expiration date of 3 months in some cases, and it is necessary to have chemicals available in adequate conditions.

We are going to examine [the problem] and seek practical and flexible formulas so that we do not have to listen to complaints, such as "there are no spare parts for the equipment or we do not have chemicals and work materials."

We were greatly pleased to see the technical equipment you are manufacturing in this center's shop. This equipment is very useful in agriculture. Perhaps, if we keep trying, the shop could produce other badly needed equipment. Maybe we might even export some of that equipment. This does not mean that we are going to have here a technical equipment factory but, in a sense, you have already transformed the shop into a small factory.

Equipment costing us $500 ot $600 abroad could possibly be produced by you for $100 or $150. That is quite a saving. By producing that equipment the country saves a lot of money. It saves foreign currency. Doubtlessly, the most important thing, what pleases us the most, is the spirit of the center's workers. The center has been rededicated and is being rededicated with a new spirit, a new concept. First of all, the center is tied to production as the fundamental thing. To understand, to know, to be aware of the fact that this center must be at the service of production, that research is conducted to support production is extremely important. Research is not conducted for no reason at all. Sometimes there are cases of research called pure. I believe that is the terminology used in this case. But that is somewhat important.

Research for production and as support for production should never be underestimated. In this field we have traversed some distance already. Not always have research, researchers or the institutions been aware of that problem. We have learned of cases of research which were totally alien to production, centers which were divorced from production and the problems that our country needed to solve. I am absolutely sure that not always, almost as a rule, we have not made full use, not made correct use of the installations, equipment and resources we have for research.

I believe we have the obligation of going deeper into these problems. Those who have given greater dedication, who have a better record and more potential should be assigned to research. It is not a matter of assigning a graduate to a research center just because he is a graduate. We know that in the field of research there have even been cases of some who do not even have an aptitude for research.

But because of a certain degree of rigidity, some of these personnel or those personnel who could be useful to the country in other activities are not used in other activities and remain at the centers, I would say, as ballast, as dead weight. I would say that they do not have the soul of a researcher's soul or a scientist's soul. They do not like research.

There are others for whom research is something related to absolutely personal aspirations. The researcher must have the vocation, the clear consciousness of serving the country and, at the same time, of course, satisfying the need for discovering new things, creating new things. But if you ask a revolutionary researcher, his response would unquestionably be that science and the effort at the service of the country are above everything. In this center we believe we see that philosophy of working for the country.

There are a large number of new cadres whose average age is promising. There is a group of very young researchers. Ninety six of them are party members and many of them are members of the Communist Youth. I asked about party progress and I was told it is doing well. This is of great importance in a center such as this one. Generally, the party makes better progress in a factory than in a center with many intellectuals. We intellectuals usually have--even though I do not count myself among the intellectuals, I say this because I do not want to sound as if I were boasting--we usually have more difficulties, more petit bourgeois habits, fewer proletarian habits and less proletarian awareness. That is the truth. Sometimes there are more problems among party militants in the intellectual sphere. Nevertheless, the true fact is that there is a great revolutionary quality among our intellectuals. [applause]

We can cite the example of our teachers. That is a sector having a great revolutionary quality. It has been demonstrated. [applause] It has been demonstrated not only by selfless work, by the great successes achieved in the field of education in our fatherland, but also by their exemplary internationalist attitude. [applause] We have the example set by our physicians and the fact that nearly 2,000 physicians and health workers, more than 1,000 of them physicians, are providing internationalist services. [applause] They leave the country for 1 year, and 1 and 1/2 and even 2 years. Some of them have gone abroad several times. The same thing happens when we need an architect to fulfill an internationalist mission, or an engineer, or a veterinarian. In other words, we have proof of the revolutionary spirit of our intellectual workers. [applause]

It was explained to me that there are no problems of that type in this center, of the type to which I was referring. This was excellent news for us. That is why on a day like today the warmest wish that we can express is that the proletarian spirit may always prevail among this center's scientists. [applause]

While chatting with you during our tour of the center, we got the impression that this is the case. We expect that it will become a vanguard center. [applause] I feel that all conditions necessary for that are present. I believe that you are highly stimulated by the gains you have been attaining, by results. You are full of enthusiasm over the work.

Our country knows that if it were possible to eradicate African swine fever in a very short period of time despite the fact it had spread to several provinces, it was thanks to this center's rapid and efficient work. [applause] If that gain would be the only one attained, we could say that with such a service they have more than paid for this research work center. [applause] Its cost was approximately 20 million pesos, equipment included. We also know about many other efforts of great usefulness you are currently putting forth for our livestock, not only cattle but also swine and poultry. We know of the struggle for decreasing pulmonary diseases in calves and we know of the results attained. Your efforts, your struggle against brucellosis, tuberculosis, mastitis and a number of other diseases which could cause great losses to the economy and considerably affect production are known to us.

The great success achieved by Havana Province's cattle industry, which over a period of several days attained a production well over 1 million liters [applause]--five times the production of 10 years ago--in part is due to this center's work.

But, for the country to have a center such as this is a guarantee that the fulfillment of the pledges delivered to me today by the cattle industry workers will be a reality and that the level of milk production will continue to increase in this province and the entire country. I repeat, this center represents a guarantee to the attainment of such goals. [applause] It is a guarantee for being able to eradicate diseases and prevent new ones. Studies and plans on what to do in the case of any new disease are conducted here so that they may be applied immediately if needed. The cadres have specialized not only in diseases existing in our country but in diseases existing in other countries. [applause]

It is not just a matter of solving problems but something more important--avoiding problems. There is talk not only of remedial medicine in livestock but also of preventive medicine, a concept which has been so valuable for the enormous success of our revolution in the field of public health. [applause] They have applied the same principle. It was not in vain that 29 researchers of this center, including the director, studied human medicine. I believe that this combination of veterinary specialists and physicians who have become specialists in animal health must bear fruit.

We must keep up the pace of medicine with respect to animal production in the same manner as we do in the field of human medicine, not only because it is the most efficient thing to do, but also because to a great degree human health depends on nourishment and thus depends on animal health. These two things are closely related. The center is making a great effort in the reduction of the number of barren cows, in all problems related to reproduction. This is of an enormous economic importance. It also makes a great effort in the care of calves, in the prevention of calf diseases.

You all know that one of the greatest efforts being made in our country today is directed at increasing the number of births and at reducing the death rate of calves or in breeding in general. Without this center, without all the research and analyses conducted here, no matter how great an effort is made and attention given by livestock workers, it would be impossible to obtain successes in this field.

The research projects conducted by the center already number in the hundreds; the scientific and technical services provided by the center to production enterprises amount to hundreds. Today's newspapers published a broad report on the center so I am not going to give details. Also very important, very important, is the work conducted by this research center in training, or we could state it better by saying in improving, technical personnel working in livestock enterprises. I know that hundreds of comrades from throughout the country train at this center and take courses of study here. With that type of activity this center becomes a forge of technicians. It forms researchers, scientists. The specialists who train here and those who come from the production centers to train here represent a service of the highest value to the country. We recommend that you continue to give the greatest attention to this.

It is necessary to solve the problem of housing for those students attending this center. We must seek a practical formula. This brings to mind the problems related to housing in this center because it is located many kilometers from the city. We know that many of you have to travel a long distance. We also know that the first apartment building is already under construction. We expect this will be only the first one, that others will be built in the area near the center. Nothing could be more reasonable than to begin to give attention to this problem, to the construction of housing in areas near the center.

We believe that another important matter is transportation. I expect that in coming years these two problems will be solved, that these needs will be met. I believe that no other place is more proper, no other time more propitious to inaugurate the new school term than this center and this moment. [applause]

It is necessary to discuss the school term itself, using some figures I have with me. This is an activity in which we feel promising successes are being achieved. Perhaps I should express a thought before I continue on this subject. It is something related to the center. We believe, or we are sure, or we know, that there is nothing like this center in all of Latin America. It is also very possible and almost certain that no underdeveloped country, that none of the countries of the so-called Third World has a center like this one, with the resources this center has, with the personnel this center has. [applause]

But we are located in a tropical zone. We are located in the area of underdeveloped countries. I mention this because of the efforts being made here. All this is related to the creation of new breeds in which you are working very actively. All this is related to the struggle against disease. This center is of great value not only to Cuba. It has a great value to all of Latin America and to all underdeveloped countries. [applause] It is necessary to be aware of the fact that whatever is done here will not only benefit our country, but could also benefit hundreds, more than hundreds, thousands of millions of people who live in countries such as ours. None of those countries today has anything like this center.

Coincidentally, an FAO regional conference is taking place in Cuba attended by several agriculture ministers and vice ministers as well as technical personnel from all Latin America and Caribbean countries. This morning when we declared the conference open, we examined the circumstances that within the next two decades the world population will grow from the present 4.3 billion to approximately 6.4 billion. Every 5 days the population increases by 1 million. That occurs every 5 days. Every year approximately 75 million people are added to the world population. By the year 2000, 100 million people will be added each year. Some 90 percent of that increase in population is located in the area of underdeveloped countries. That is 90 percent. This means that within 20 years, 2 decades, more than 5 billion people will be living in the presently underdeveloped countries.

We know what this means in efforts to feed and dress all those people. We know what it means in medical attention, education, housing, employment for those billions of people. I believe this should stimulate our sense of historic responsibility. It is not yet known how the world community will confront these problems. You, this center's workers, and our country may have the satisfaction that the effort you are making today is an important contribution to solution of the problem. For example, we might make great progress in the development of milk-producing breeds. We could even develop a tropical Holstein breed--we know that we can do it--as well as new stock derived from crossbreeding. This idea of a tropical Holstein is important because we have a large number of them.

And it could be even quicker than new breeds because for new breeds you have to work by means of genetic combinations, and with a Holstein breed we would have to work by means of selection with the large number available. Let me cite just one example of the many that could be cited which give us an idea about how much we can help with the research we are doing in the solution of the food problems of those thousands of millions in the Third World. Yes, it would be a modest contribution but a valuable one, because science will have to play a very important role in the solution of the problem. The agricultural research centers will have to do as much. They work in the development of new varieties. They are the ones who study plant genetics, plant diseases, the function of plants, the results that can be achieved through the optimal application of technology.

We would sincerely like--if there were enough time--for the FAO delegates here to make a brief visit to this center. It would be a useful visit. It is not that we want to show off the center. Rather, we would like to express to them, communicate to them the efforts we are making to see in what way these efforts could be of use to other countries in this hemisphere. [applause]

Concerning the school year: This past year registration was 3,453,000 students. This includes the mid-level centers attached to other organs and at the university level, the students abroad taking military courses, party courses and those enrolled in correspondence courses. This means that for every 2.3, 2.83 [Castro corrects figure] inhabitants there is one enrolled at a study center. And these figures do not include short training courses, only full training courses for workers and technicians.

This school year which has just ended, 40,000 more students have graduated at the middle level than at the elementary level. That is, 281,200 mid-level students graduated, and 240,600 students graduated from elementary school. It is interesting to see how at this time our country is graduating more middle level students than elementary students. Of course, this has to do with the structure of the population. But it has a lot to do with the huge effort made in our country in these past years. During the past 5-year period, 1976-80, 1,290,000 stuients have graduated from sixth grade. This figure is 5.6 times the number of graduates in the first 5-year period of the revolution, 1959-65 [as heard], three times the number from the 1965-70 period and almost double the number of graduates in the previous 5-year period, 1971-75. Those are figures for sixth grade graduates.

During this 5-year period, 574,800 students have graduated from basic secondary school, a figure which is 10.4 times higher than that of the first 5-year period from the triumph of the revolution, and 12.9 times the figure for the 1966-70 period, and 7.2 times higher than the previous 5-year period. During this 5-year period, 105,100 students have graduated from preuniversity school, a figure 6 times higher than that of the previous 5-year period, 4.9 times the number of graduates in the 1966-70 period, and 4.3 times those graduates during the 1971-75 period. This year, 30,200 students graduated from preuniversity schools. In adult education since 1962, 1,397,700 have graduated from sixth grade; 115,400 have graduated from ninth grade and 52,700 from worker-peasant faculties.

This year, 103,200 [pauses, asks someone in the podium] I said worker faculty, from worker-peasant education. 103,200 graduated this year: 22,300 from secondary schools and 8,500 from faculties. Since the 1960-1961 School year to date, 285,100 middle-level technicians and skilled workers have graduated. During this 5-year period, there have been 6.1 times more graduates than during the first 5-year period, 4.1 times more than in the previous 5-year period, 1970-75. This year, 50,300 graduated. In the last 5-year period, 67,900 elementary school teachers graduated, 25,700 from teacher training schools and 42,200 from off-campus courses [estudios por encuentros]. This figure is 3.6 times that of the previous 5-year period. Likewise, 23,500 university-level teachers have graduated, a figure 5.3 times that of the 1970-75 period. This year, 20,700 students graduated from universities and higher institutes, [figure indistinct] of whom belong to higher pedagogical institutes.

Enrollment in elementary education is 1,550,300. This is 2.48 times higher than the figure prior to the revolution and 76,700 fewer students than the previous year. The number of students is going down at the elementary school level. An enrollment of 1,480,000 is expected for 1980-1981. In the 1979-1980 school year, the enrollment in middle-level education is 1,150,300. This is 13 times higher than the enrollment at this level prior to the triumph of the revolution. It is 76,000 more students than the previous year. An enrollment of 1,159,000 students is expected for 1980-1981. The enrollment in special education is 2,600 students more than the year before. An enrollment of 29,000 students is expected for 1980-1981 at this level.

Enrollment in adult education went from 507,700 to 392,000. Thus, it declined by 113,000 students. This is because the sixth grade battle is ending and the ninth grade battle has not yet acquired all the desired impetus. An enrollment of some 35,000 students of all kinds is expected for 1980-1981 in adult education, additional students. You give me the figures, Fernandez [minister of education] but you also have to explain them to me because your zero here is not too clear. [laughter] The enrollment is 350,000. Your typewriter is out of whack. [laughter]

Higher education rose by more than 50,000 students as compared to the previous school year. This is largely because of correspondence courses in certain areas of study.

Enrollment in nursery schools is 95,800 students as of June 1980. An enrollment of 106,000 is expected for December. Ninety-eight point five percent of the children between 6 and 12 years of age attend school; 81.1 percent of young people between 13 and 16 years of age attend schools; 92 percent of children and young people between 6 and 16 years of age attend school. Out of each 100 students, 55.3 attend elementary school, 38.1 attend middle-level school and 6.6 attend the universities.

To sum up, the expected enrollment for the 1980-1981 school year is as follows: 120,000 in preschool; 1,480,000 in elementary school; 1,159,000 in middle-level school; 29,000 in special school; 13,000 in youth movement; 350,000 in adult education; 215,000 in higher education.

Graduation figures for the school year just concluded have in general been satisfactory: 93.9 in elementary school; 92.8 in basic secondary school; 93.4 in preuniversity school; 95.9 in technical and professional education; 97.6 in teacher training schools. In general these figures are higher than for the previous school year.

At the elementary school level, the provinces with the percentage above the nation's average were Havana City, Matanzas, Sancti Spiritus, Ciego de Avila, Camaguey, Holguin, Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo. Santiago had the highest number of graduates at the elementary school level. [applause]

At the basic secondary level, the provinces with percentages above the nation's average were Pinar del Rio, Havana City, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus, Holguin and Santiago de Cuba. [applause] The highest number of graduates were in Holguin, Santiago de Cuba and Villa Clara. They are above 97 percent.

At the preuniversity level, the provinces above the national average were Havana, Havana City, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Las Tunas, Holguin and Santiago. [applause] The largest number of graduates belongs to Villa Clara, which had 97.1 percent. [applause]

In technical and professional education, the provinces with graduation figures above the national average were Pinar del Rio, Havana, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Holguin and Santiago de Cuba. [applause] Holguin graduated almost all its students: 99.8 percent. [applause]

In teacher training schools, graduation figures were satisfactory in all provinces. It was above 91 percent in all instances and in many instances exceeded 95 percent. [applause]

Working in education are 212,678 teachers and professors in centers of all types and levels--212,678. Of these, 91,317 are elementary teachers; 80,188 are middle level teachers; 4,936 are special education teachers; 24,201 are adult education teachers; 10,736 are university professors.

This figure of 212,000 [as heard] is approximately 9.4 times the teaching personnel prior to the triumph of the revolution and 95,891 more than at the beginning of the decade of the seventies. [applause] Today all elementary teachers working in the classrooms have degrees. All of them, 100 percent. [applause]

In the recently concluded term there were 152,407 students studying in the single network of pedagogic personnel. Of these, 49,276 were students and 103,131 were workers. This gives an idea of the improvement efforts carried out by our professors and teachers.

In July 1980, 38,406 professors and teachers, 20,846 students and 26,580 workers graduated. A significant fact is that this year, 2,848 elementary school teachers completed the preparatory course and have begun to study for their elementary education degrees. [applause]

We must now undertake the task of improving the standard of the elementary teachers who started their training with a sixth-grade education. You will remember that for a long time they entered their elementary teacher training with a sixth-grade education. For the past several years, however, they are starting with a ninth-grade education; therefore, an improvement effort must be made with the teachers who graduated after starting their careers with a sixth-grade education. They must all complete their training in 2-year courses, which will raise their level to the current study plan.

Now all this has had the great advantage of graduating many teachers. It has given us sufficient teachers to send on internationalist missions, chosen among certified teachers. Thus we have not only met the objective of having certified teachers for all elementary schools, but also of having thousands available who are now serving on internationalist missions. [applause]

Having an additional number of teachers, we can easily carry out the improvement of those teachers who graduated with a sixth-grade education, because we can afford to send a teacher to study for a whole year and he will be temporarily replaced by a new teacher. Thus, now the path ahead will be easier. In fact I believe we have already left behind the most difficult part of the program.

The large number of scholarships available in high school teaching prompted the enlistment by many teachers who were not graduated to work on this level. An example of this were the 30,000 elementary teachers who passed on to high schools to prevent these classrooms from being without teachers. A few years from now all grade school teachers will have completed the degree of elementary teacher.

During 1979-1980 there were 10 courses offered for cadres, with a total of 984 students, which raises the figure to 5,317 cadres who have received some kind of a course in the (Fulgencio Oroz) National School. It is important to note that in the past school term, 1,506 teachers took some kind of postgraduate course.

The makeup of the 13 internationalist detachments of students and teachers should be noted: The Che Guevara Internationalist Teachers Detachment, which is serving in the sister republic of Angola, is made up of 424 students; [applause] the Frank Pais Contingent of Elementary Teachers is made up of 394 Cuban teachers who are working in Angola [applause]; and the Augusto Cesar Sandino Contingent of Elementary Teachers has 2,000 elementary school teachers, all of whom will be in Nicaragua in the next few days.

It is necessary to emphasize that this year there will already be over 3,000 internationalist teachers and that, particularly the teachers serving in Nicaragua do so under difficult conditions in the most remote areas, living among the peasants and the Indians, and are directly familiar with the deplorable conditions of exploitation to which the people had been subjected.

Compliance with the entry plan and continuity of the studies:

For this school course we have prepared a new entry plan which guarantees the continuity of studies for the 240,000 students graduated from the sixth grade, and the 177,000 students graduated from the ninth grade. Of the 240,000 graduates of the sixth grade, some 16,000 will participate in qualified labor courses in the polytechnic centers and the rest will continue studies in basic high schools. The 177,000 students graduated from the ninth grade will be distributed approximately as follows: some 70,000 for preuniversity studies and some 60,000 for technical and professional education, some 10,000 for teachers schools, and the rest for schools of various organizations.

Compliance with the plan in certain schools is significant:

Schools for Nurses: Of a plan with 4,422 openings, 5,846 were granted. I want to take this opportunity to tell you also that the curriculum of the school of nursing has been changed. We were trying to do the impossible. In 3 years the students became nurses, received their high school diplomas and in addition they needed the on-the-job training. An analysis of the hospital situation and the opinions of doctors, the more experienced nurses showed that it was impossible to comply with this program and that it was detrimental to the practice of the profession. The new program provides for an increase of 1,000 for on-the-job training.

Of course, it is possible for nurses as well as teachers to get their degrees. However, in this case it will be necessary for the nurse to obtain a certificate through more postgraduate studies for improvement [estudios de superacion]. It is impossible to acquire practice in the nursing field in addition to obtaining a high school diploma. This is impossible in practice. That is why we feel that what has been done is just right: completely changing the concept and the program that was being implemented.

Some 5,846 students will enter nursing schools this year. We consider it very necessary for the country to continue expanding this type of school because of the great importance of the nursing profession.

Regarding schools for teachers, of a plan of 10,420, 11,622 scholarships were granted. In the Camilo Cienfuegos Vocational-Military Schools, of a plan of 3,235 openings, 3,318 were granted. The enrollment for the Manuel Ascunce Domenech Pedagogic Detachment was higher than in previous years. The enrollment plan of 7,000 students for this detachment was practically met. The enrollment requests for special fields of study such as physics, chemistry and mathematics are still very low, and this is a disgrace.

For the 1979-1980 school period, enrollment in technical and professional courses was 180,494, of which 42.2 percent were women. For the current period, enrollment will be 220,000, which is 12 times greater than before the revolution. Of this number, 80,000 students are enrolled in night schools for workers. More than 50,000 graduated from polytechnical schools last term; 42,000 were regular students and some 8,500 were workers. From the total number of graduate students, 27,500 are in the category of second class technicians and 22,700 are qualified workers.

Regarding the cost of education, we are in a position to announce that the budget for education in 1980 is 1,340,800,000 pesos, which is 16 times higher than the year prior to the revolution. [applause] A total of 12 pesos per capita were alloted in the budget for education for the 1959-1960 school period. The amount we assigned for education for 1980 was 137. [applause]

As I mentioned before, enrollment in the universities is over 200,000. As you all know, a wage increase is being implemented which in one way or another will also benefit the teachers.

The following are some aspects which require special attention during the current school period: The educational process in general; the need to improve discipline, social habits and good manners; respect for community and individual property; improvement of the quality of teaching and education; special attention to methodological training of personnel in charge of teaching; elevation of the scientific, pedagogic and political-ideological level of teachers; family and organizational support for school activities; reactivation of the school councils; participation of parents and other members of the family in cooperating with educational objectives; ensuring that the objectives of education are fulfilled. School organization is highly important for everyone--teachers, professors, workers in general and students--who must know what they can and cannot do; seeing that everything goes right from the beginning of the course, such as schedules, school organizations, an orderly way of study and life. Everyone should be at his job, laboratories and workshops installed, playgrounds clean and well-conditioned, in other words, everything ready to carry out an orderly job. Granting the importance it deserves to physical education and sports in school; the same for artistic education. Athletic and cultural activities must be intensified because of their high educational value.

Importance of giving individual attention to students:

Students must be encouraged to give full attention to studies from the beginning to the end of the school period. We must oppose every manifestation of finalism and superficiality. One studies to learn, not just to get a grade. The participation of studies in productive tasks is an achievement of education. We must insist on the great value of education, and for this reason we must be demanding in the organization of every form of education applied in our country in combination with work, such as school orchards in elementary schools, rural schools, and university extensions in rural areas, relations with polytechnical schools with industrial, agriculture and livestock development centers.

We must increase the task of training students in vocational and professional studies, mainly through circles of scientific-technical interest. The Council of Ministers Executive Committee has issued decree 63 to have other organizations participate in the establishment and operation of these scientific-technical circles in order to awaken an interest for science and technology, for investigating and experimenting--disciplines we must encourage among Cuban youth.

We must improve school attendance. During the 1978-1979 school period the loss of textbooks was less than in the previous year, according to reports. On the other hand, in the 1977-1978 school period, a total of 4,172,000 textbooks were missing, while in 1978-1979 it was 1,194,000. There is no reason for books to get lost, and the country does not have the means to replace that quantity of textbooks every year. For the current school period more effective measures will be implemented to cut down the loss of books. Those who do not take care of or return textbooks will be punished.

We must work for the establishment and operation [applause] of all laboratories and workshops. There are schools which still do not have laboratories and technological centers which need workshops.

We need to be more demanding and be more efficient in every way. We must demand that decrees 32 and 34 are applied correctly. We must not accept negligent behavior. We must act with responsibility and firmness in the formation of the future generations. A communist formation of the young generation is an aspiration of the state, the political social and mass organizations, the family and the community. All of these must work together to promote and develop the ideological values of dedication to the causes of socialism and communism in the children. Fatherland or death. We shall win. [applause]

HAVANA ANNOUNCES GROMYKO VISIT IN SEPTEMBER

FL042309 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] CPSU Politburo member Andrey Gromyko will pay an official visit to our country in mid-September. Gromyko, who is also the Soviet foreign minister, is responding to an invitation from the Cuban party and government.

CUBA, MADAGASCAR SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

Economic, Scientific, Cultural Accords

FL042207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The foreign ministers of Cuba and Madagascar, Isidoro Malmierca and Christian Remi Richard, respectively, have signed in this capital an economic and scientific-technical agreement between the two countries. They also signed a cultural agreement. The agreements are the outcome of talks during the first meeting of the intergovernmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Cuba and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar which concluded today.

Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca stated that with the visit of the Malagasy foreign minister were were confident that the results of the meeting would be an important contribution to the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. For his part, Foreign Minister Christian Remi Richard said that the large number of agreements was the product of the work of the two delegations, whom he warmly congratulated. He reiterated his confidence that the ties binding Cuba and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar will continue to grow stronger.

Trade Cooperation Agreement

FL050040 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] A trade cooperation agreement that provides for the exchange of lists of products of interest for the Republics of Cuba and Madagascar was signed today at the Sierra Maestra Hotel. The documents were signed by Mr Christian Remi Richard, Madagascar's foreign minister, and Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister. A cultural agreement was also signed by the two countries which regulates cooperation in the artistic, scientific, educational and literary fields as well as in architecture, moviemaking, philately and the press.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca asserted that the documents signed are an important contribution to the development of relations between the two nations which are based on their similar positions in face of common enemies.

VIETNAMESE VICE DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS SANTIAGO

FL041907 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lt Gen Le Quang Hoa, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice minister of national defense, and his delegation have laid a wreath at the monument to Jose Marti. The Vietnamese delegation also visited the 26 July Museum at the old Moncada Barracks where they learned about the struggle of the Cuban people from colonial times to the present. This morning they visited the mausoleum erected in honor of the combatants who fell at the Frank Pais second eastern front.

CARIBBEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE POSTPONED

FL041405 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 30 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, Friday (CANA)--The sixth conference of foreign ministers of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) scheduled for next month in Grenada was today postponed because a majority of countries failed to answer the invitation to attend.

A spokesman for the CARICOM Secretariat said there had not been "enough formal responses to justify holding it on the scheduled dates"-September 9-12.

The secretariat is now planning to schedule the meeting for October or November.

GRENADA

COARD REPORTS ON AGREEMENTS WITH USSR, EASTERN EUROPE

FL040215 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] At a press conference this morning at the Ministry of Finance, Brother Bernard Coard, minister in that ministry, told Radio Free Grenada that on different trips to the East European countries, Grenada received much needed assistance. Brother Coard said that on the trip to the Soviet Union earlier this year, that country agreed to provide free of charge equipment to the tune of $3 million which is to be shared between the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Cooperative Development Agency, NACDA. This equipment includes 16 tractors, 12 six-ton trucks, 20 irrigation pumps and 16 jeeps. Apart from this, Brother Coard said that the Soviet Union has also agreed to provide two years worth of spare parts and technical training in the use and maintenance of the equipment. He said that a trade agreement was also signed between the two countries that would seek to provide a good market for our goods and the possibility of importing goods from that country at better prices. He said there were good prospects for the development of such a market:

[Begin recording] The Soviet Union and Grenada have no trade with each other; in other words, we do not sell the Soviet Union any nutmeg, to be more precise. Yet the Soviet Union buys from Holland, a country which produces no nutmeg of its own whatever. They don't even know what a nutmeg tree looks like. The Soviet Union buys from Holland 1.3 million pounds of nutmeg every year, and purely by accident is this: Grenada sells to Holland 1.3 million pounds of nutmeg every year. Just imagine that. So the Soviet Union is buying 1.3 million pounds of nutmeg from Holland every year, a country that produces no nutmeg, and Grenada is selling Holland 1.3 million pounds of nutmeg every year. But Grenada is not selling the Soviet Union any nutmeg every year. So clearly a trade agreement with the Soviet Union directly is a means of bypassing the middleman and hopefully getting a better price for the Grenada farmer and the Grenada worker in the nutmeg industry. This will be the eventual objective of the exercise. That's why the having of a trade agreement; it's the legal basis for trade between the two countries that is so important. [end recording]

Brother Coard said that an agreement providing for credit for the purchasing of equipment from the Soviet Union was also signed. The government will be able to purchase at a four-percent interest rate over a period of 10 years. The private sector will also benefit from this agreement:

[Begin recording] And I'd also add, by the way, that the four and a half [as heard] percent interest is what is charged if the equipment is being purchased by the Government of Grenada. If the private sector wishes to purchase any machinery and equipment from the Soviet Union, this agreement also covers them. And they'll only have to pay this [word indistinct] percent interest. So the private sector in Grenada, too, can benefit from this agreement. Because the private sector could never (?get this low) interest from the traditional sources of financing. [end recording]

The possibility of such an [passage indistinct] [begin recording in progress] so that we will have enough ice to stock these boats so when they go out to fish way out into the sea and they catch the fish, they would be frozen immediately by being put in the ice so that they return in good condition (?to sell) locally as well, of course, for export, as well as for canning and salting and all the different purposes which as you know Comrade Whiteman and the comrades in the Ministry of Fisheries have been doing and have been developing in recent months. So these ice-making plants are very crucial because unless and until we get those ice-making plants, we are not able to generate the vast quantities of ice--40 tons a day--which are required to stock all of the 10 large ships, fishing ships, with ice so that they can go way out to sea and catch large quantities of fish for the local, export as well as the process markets. [end recording]

Brother Coard says the German Democratic Republic has agreed to provide Grenada with $80,000 worth of [word indistinct] and medical equipment while Hungary has agreed to give Grenada $2 million worth of credit for the purchase of medicines. He said that all the countries have agreed to give scholarships to Grenadians to study in their countries.

BRIEFS

GRENADIAN STUDENTS TO CUBA--Some 69 Grenadian students left the country today for Cuba to pursue studies in a range of subjects in that country. Thirty-eight of the students have already spent one year in Cuba learning the language of the country, which is Spanish. Reports say that these 38 students were vary outstanding in their performance, coming high on the list of students from (?other) countries. The new students now in Cuba will pursue studies in the areas of mechanical and (?chemical) engineering, agriculture, dentistry and medicine, among others. These studies will last for a period ranging from three to six years. The students were scheduled to arrive in Cuba at 1800 hours. [Text] [St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 2 Sep 80 FL]

JAMAICA

MANLEY CONFIDENT OF ELECTION VICTORY

FL042053 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2030 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley says he wants a third term in office to continue the revolution started by his People's National Party in 1971. General elections in Jamaica are expected to take place next month. Mr Manley told a rally in Kingston that he was confident of victory since there were more progressives in Jamaica than rightwing elements, Mr Manley said that the PNP, which has been in power for two terms, wanted to better execute its programs such as land reform since it had learned from experience. The prime minister, commenting on charges of bias by his security forces, urged them to act in an impartial manner.

THOMPSON RETURNS FROM CUBA, ORDERED TO REST

FL041400 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Hon. Dudley Thompson, minister of national security, who has been away from the island in Cuba and in hospital for a recurrent heart complaint, has been discharged from that institution and ordered to take a month's "complete rest."

Mr. Thompson left the island on Tuesday, August 19 accompanied by Dr. Winston Davidson, his personal physician and another doctor.

ECUADOR

ROLDOS SPEAKS AT TAURA COMBAT WING CEREMONY

PA292327 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Report of speech by President Jaime Roldos Aguilera at a military ceremony at the Taura airbase marking the 25th anniversary of Taura Combat Wing No 21]

[Text] President Roldos said: Many have tried to produce or aggravate differences between civilians and the armed forces. However, we have all understood that the mission of making our country great, the mission of permitting it to progress and while progressing to safeguard human dignity--because progress for its own sake is not justified and the welfare of mankind is the objective of all social action--consists of meaningful actions by both these sectors of Ecuadorean society. These sectors represent complementary facets of a single expression, a single manifestation of the fatherland.

That is why, within this 1st year of constitutional government, we have been able to prove that our fully representational system can build democracy and bridge the chasms of misunderstanding. We are constructing a nation which the petty minded and the ignorant have sought to destroy.

PARAGUAY

DEFENSE MINISTER ADMITS TACIT SOUTHERN CONE ALLIANCE

PY021715 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 2 Sep 80 p 9

[Excerpt] Paraguayan Defense Minister Marcial Samaniego, who yesterday left for Buenos Aires at the invitation of his Argentine counterpart, David Horacio de la Riva, shortly after his arrival in Buenos Aires stated that "although we cannot speak of an alliance for the defense of the Southern Cone, a tacit pact has existed for a long time." He was referring to persistent rumors of a Southern Cone alliance or pact.

According to an AFP report, Samaniego indicated that there is an understanding among those countries (of the Southern Cone) and that, in general, "the common objective is seeking development and peace." According to AFP, Samaniego stated that between Argentina and Paraguay "everything is fine and they are on their way to achieving more cooperation and understanding, seeking to solve the problems which they something have to face."

PERU

UNIVERSITIES ON STRIKE FOR BETTER SALARIES

PY030304 Paris AFP in Spanish 1938 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 2 Sep (AFP)--Plagued by multiple problems, Peruvian universities went on an indefinite strike today in demand for budget increases and salary increases for their personnel.

The strike was decided by the presidents of 33 universities, their 11,000 professors, their students and their employees--that is, by a total of 300,000 persons who are also demanding the passage of a new university law.

A couple of months ago, the military government granted a slight increase in the salaries of professors. They were not satisfied with those increases and are now demanding salaries no lower than 242,000 soles per month ($800).